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The Closing Session.

In the closing hours of its four months session the Legislature of New York finds the most important matters that have come before it still unacted on.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly has yet to report on the charges against Supreme Court Justice WARREN B. HOOKER. The joint committee that investigated the gas and electric light corporations of New York city has not reported. The Mayor's bill for the extension of New York's water supply system, although introduced at the very opening of the session, has not been passed or defeated. The efforts to lay an annual tax on mortgages have resulted in a tangle that no lawmaker seems capable of unsnarling. The Corrupt Practises bill is still pending in the Assembly. The Raines amendments to the Liquor Tax law and the Wainwright local option proposals have not been molded into final form. Of far-reaching consequence, they are to be enacted or defeated in the confusion and darkness of the crowded last hours.

These are but a few of the urgent measures on which the Legislature must take final action before May 6. Every one of them deserves the earnest consideration of every Senator and Assemblyman. In the rush and hurry of the closing session no one of them is likely to have more than superficial attention. The lawmakers want to get back to their own private and individual business. The State's business may go

It almost seems as if the legislative session should begin where it is about to stop. Unquestionably, all that it has done since New Year's Day is of less moment than what it ought to do in the remaining nine legislative days.

Mr. Bryan's Idea's.

Mr. BEYAN loves to lecture on "The Value of Ideals." The pursuit of his ideals has been somewhat costly to the Democratic party, but, as an uncompromising idealist, what does he care? He was idealizing in the Erie reservation last week, with all his old fervor and volume; but it is a little sad to see that he is no longer irrevocably pledged to take off the Curse of Gold:

" I believe in letting the people have what they want. If they want a high tariff, I say let them have a high tartif. If they want a gold standard, let them have it. If they want a double standard. I say let them have that. I understand that there is a metal of which there is only two pounds in the world, and if the people think that there is too much money under present conditions and want to demonetize both gold and silver, and vote to by land and sea. It would be inexmake radium the standard. I would be in favor of pedient, however, for OYAMA to move fact that such written laws as they ever

So the sacred words, Sixteen to One, lose their power. One ideal slips into the shining "soup," and the idealist goes on happily to Government ownership of interstate railroads. The producing classes can be saved without silver.

Clothes wear out and money may be lost, but the fellow with the high ideal has it always on his person. So Mr. BEYAN, in effect. He can involve himself in his virtue, we suppose; wear his ideals. If he is foolish enough to want money, probably Mr. BRYAN will give him some; for happiness "comes in giving rather than receiving;" and who is happier than Mr. BRYAN?

It seems all the stranger that he didn't give away \$50,000, instead of trying to collect that sum from the estate of a Connecticut disciple.

Battle.

While we await definite news concerning the collision between the Japanese and Russian fleets, a collision that seems imminent, it may be well to consider how the outcome of the engagement may affect the whole situation in the Far East. If we assume that Togo will succeed in intercepting his opponent, we must, of course, recognize that the battle may have one of three results. It is at least conceivable that, through a combination of lucky accidents, Rojestvensky might prove victorious. He may, on the other hand, be beaten so overwhelmthat, while Togo retains maritime as-Russian warships may succeed in reaching Vladivostok

In the first improbable, but not un-

thinkable, contingency, it is manifest that, Japan having been deprived of her control of the sea, the relations of the belligerents would be revolutionized on land as well. The knowledge that communications between the Asiatic Continent and the Island Empire might at any hour be interrupted would compel Marshal OYAMA to renounce the execution of his plans for enveloping the main Russian army under Gen. LINIE-VITCH, and to fall back along the railway toward the Manchurian coast, where it is understood that considerable stocks of supplies have been accumulated. It is probable that a fraction of his force would be detached to the Liaotung peninsula for the purpose of holding Port Arthur, but that most of it would retreat to Corea, where it would try to make a stand. Even if the Japanese should lose most of their battleships and armored cruisers, they would still remain so enormously superior to the enemy in respect of torpedo boat destroyers in the Strait of Corea or in the Sea of German theatrical director.

extremely difficult, if not impracticable, formances is much higher new than it fines imposed amounted to \$14.525, an

an indefinite period. What we should then witness would be virtually a stalemate, and peace would doubtless be speedily arranged. There would, of paying a pecuniary indemnity or ceding the island of Sakhalin, much less Vladivostok; but the St. Petersburg Government would probably acquiesce in Japan's retention of Corea and of the Liaotung peninsula. In order to propitiate the neutral Powers, Russia presumably would recognize the ownership of Manchuria by China, but would insist that the Manchurian railways, running from Harbin to Vladivostok and Newchwang respectively, should remain in the hands of the Russian private corporation which ostensibly owns them. Under such conditions, it is patent that the duel between Japan and Russia for ascendency in the Far East would only be postponed. It would be resumed seasons. Most of them have found it as soon as the Japanese believed themselves to have acquired an adequate

In the not improbable event that

ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet will be virtually annihilated by Admiral Togo, the news of the victory would be quickly followed by an advance of the Japanese armies under Marshal OYAMA, and it would not be surprising if General LINIEVITCH, finding himself surrounded, should feel himself constrained to surrender most of his force. Thereafter the capture of Vladivostok, though it has a much larger garrison than had Port Arthur, and is much better furnished with the necessary supplies, would be only a question of time. With the fall of that fortress and the destruction of the railway running from Lake Baikal to Harbin, Russia would be beaten to her knees, and the St. Petersburg Government could not but see that its plans for preponderance in Eastern Asia would have to be abandoned, and that it must revert to earlier projects of aggrandizement and seek an outlet to the ocean either in the Bosphorus or in the Persian Gulf. The payment of a pecuniary indemnity would be a sine qua non condition of peace by the Japanese, and the neutral Powers would put the strongest pressure upon Russia to secure the payment thereof, for, otherwise, the war would nominally go on, the Japanese armies would continue to occupy Manchuria, and the danger would be that the Island Empire would gradually come to look upon that region as practically its own.

As for the third possible outcome of the impending battle, it is plain that an indecisive engagement, which while many of ROJESTVENSKY's ships, supplemented perhaps by NIEBOGATOFF'S compel energetic cooperation by Marshal OYAMA and Admirai Togo in the immediate investment of that fortress in that direction until he had first ren- possessed have fallen into disuse. dered it impossible for Gen. LINIEVITCH is lamentable, though it is perhaps no to effect a diversion. In this case also, more than might reasonably be expected then, we should expect presently to hear of a concerted attack by the Japanese armies on the Russian lines, which stretch from Changchun in the west to

Kirin in the east.

recently returned from a visit to this country left behind him some cheering not yet wholly redeemed these benighted comment for those who view with dismay the present condition of the American stage. He is about to undertake the direction of a theater in Berlin and will conduct it according to some artistic and resolute," and that "there has been principles that prevail in this city. It has been a frequent cause of patriotic pride to hear the convenience and beauty of American theaters praised to the dis- hemp, and if some of the moral degen-What Hinges on the Impending Naval | advantage of the foreign establishments. It is a new pleasure to see the accomplishments of American actors taken as hope that the blessings of civilization will

models. It is to our habit of playing a drama as long as it is able to draw audiences that the supposed decline in the abilities of our actors is, in the main, attributed. Playing one or two parts for several seasons naturally gets them into per- that only one criminal over 70 years of functory and unimaginative methods. The practise which makes perfect is last year. He was accused of conductdenied to them to-day. They get few ing a policy shop, but what his fate was opportunities to act different rôles. In is not disclosed. Of the 2,486 persons evil of our stage. A refreshing contrast | were men between 21 and 30, and 94 were ingly that he will cease to be a factor to this system and its fabled antidote is women between the same ages. Only in the war. It is also possible that the the répertoire system common in Ger- 24 women under 20 were convicted, and action may be to this extent indecisive many which requires every actor to play 51 over 30. Of men, 644 under voting several rôles a week. When it is their age were found guilty, and 652 had passed cendency, a considerable number of lot to act in a different play every night, 30. Eleven of the men were between the system is supposed to prepare them | 60 and 70, and 77 between 50 and 60. still more fully for their profession.

This is the theory of all those who deplere the present situation of our stage and revert in sorrowful memory to those against 1,234 men and 121 women, these glorious days before the pernicious prac- crimes accounting for more than 50 tise of long runs deprived actors of the per cent. of the convictions obtained. schooling necessary to their perfect

training It is disconcerting, therefore, to hear an authority on the German theater who | first degree, nor was any woman proved stands among its most eminent repre- to be a burglar. Four men were consentatives express his satisfaction that this same system has already been intro- 28 in the second and 329 in the third. duced into his country and is gaining | Three women were found guilty of manpopularity every year with managers slaughter, five of forgery and four of and the public. One recent Berlin success had 1,200 performances in that city. As long as the public is attracted the diaries being men. managers now keep a play on the boards. FERDINAND BONN hopes to open his new at liberty under suspended sentences, 623 theater with a drama that may run a were sent to the penitentiary,549 to State year, and the managers of all but the prison and 501 to the Elmira Reformasubventioned theaters now cherish the tory. In only one case was a new trial same ambition. The time is past when granted. The State prison sentences a nightly change of program with a jumble of classic tragedy and dialect and 7 months each, on the women 4 years farce, occasional Dumas and infrequent that ROJESTVENSKY's fleet, if stationed Grillparzer was the weekly burden of the tences for each sex averaged 8 months,

Japan, would be in continual jeopardy It is more disheartening to hear from The sum total of the sentences imposed sien.

ade runners from entering ports on the the larger German theaters. The classic acted only after adequate study and It is true that the ammunition and rehearsal. In the old days actors played food that might thus be conveyed to three or four new roles every week and OYAMA and his lieutenants would come nover had the time to learn correctly in driblets, yet these might suffice to the text of any of them. The same conenable them to retain their grasp upon dition of affairs existed in those palmy Corea and the Liaotung peninsula for days of tradition in our own theaters. It is not much ameliorated in our stock companies of to-day when, with the two daily performances and the weekly changes of program, the players are other for assault in the second degree. course, be no more talk about Russia's | rarely able to become letter perfect in the text of their rôles.

Long runs enable actors to study sufficiently and rehears? adequately whatever they may intend to do later. It may be a weekly performance of Schiller or Goethe that Herr Bonn will inject into his regular schedule. In any case, the representation will have been | to gratify even the most pessimistic.

thoroughly prepared. It is perhaps to be regretted that we have here the system of long runs without the variety that comes from the performance of other plays once or twice a week. That might be an advantage to actors condemned to one play for a year or more. It is true that there have necessary to learn a number of new parts in one season. Moreover, Herr Bonn may interrupt his regular performances to act a classic play, while it would be quite impossible for Mrs. FISKE, for instance, to produce a Shakespearian tragedy in alternation with the drama that made up the regular bill. New Yorkers are too captious to be satisfied with the sort of scenery that Berlin would accept in such a performance. No American manager could afford to mount one of his classic plays with the necessary elaboration, for only a few performances. That is the regrettable fact about our system of long runs, which has at last found a foreigner to speak in its favor.

Gen. Leonard Wood on the Moros. It seems like old times to hear from

Gen. LEONARD WOOD again. After a long absence from the landscape he reappears in an official report of his opinions of the unregenerate Moros. After a year of experience among them he pronounces their form of slavery to be about the worst imaginable.

We uphold no institution to which the term slavery can be applied, but the general impression given by those in charge of the Moros during the six years preceding the Wood régime has been that Moro slavery is a monster of far less horrid mien than Gen. Wood finds it to be. He has failed to discover in it that element which many others have called "paternal." He admits that there are many instances where the relations between slave and owner are friendly, but he calls such cases "accidents." Others have declared them to be the rule. He can see nothing "beleaving the Japanese preponderant on neficent, kindly or paternal" in a system the ocean should yet permit a good in which the owner holds the power of life or death over the slave. This is doubtless a correct and respectable view, but squadron, to reach Vladivostok, would | the practical value of it depends largely upon the frequency with which the power is exercised.

He calls the Moros "religious and moral degenerates," and deplores the under the circumstances. In view of the fact that even here in the United States there are people who neither fear GoD nor regard the laws of man, although surrounded by Christian influences ever since their birth, it is not Herr Bonn's Americanoid Playhouse. altogether surprising that six years of

The really cheering feature of Gen. Woop's report is his statement that "with all their faults, the Moros are brave a very material increase in the output of hemp and other products." If the religious degenerates will raise plenty of erates are used to stretch a small part of the crop, there will be ground for yet find a home in Mindanao, Jolo and

Some Statistics of Crime. From the report of the District Attorney's Chief Clerk for 1904 it appears age fell into the hands of the authorities this way long runs have worked to the convicted of crime in the year, 971 Of the women, four were over 50, but not over 60, and 11 between 40 and 50.

Grand or petit larceny was proved Assaults of various degrees brought 247 men to book, but only 15 women. No woman was convicted of assault in the victed of burglary in the first degree, bigamy. Only two convictions for arson were secured in the year, the incen-

Of the persons convicted, 450 were set imposed on the men averaged 4 years and 8 months. The penitentiary senand the city prison sentences a month.

from night attacks, and it would prove Herr Bonn that the standard of per- was 2,938 years and ten months The WHO CARES ABOUT RELIGION? MAYOR APPEALS TO GOVERNOR GOVERNOR GOVERNOR GOVERNOR FOR THE BONN that the standard of perto prevent Japanese or neutral block- was before lang runs were known in average of \$103.75 each. Of these convicted 543 had been found guilty of precastern or the western coast of the Corean plays are still revived; but they are vious offenses, and 814 were married. More married women than unmarried were convicted, but with the men the

conditions were reversed. More than half, or 1,610, of those convicted were born in the United States. Of German birth were 182, and 176 were born in Italy. Russia supplied 161 of the malefactors and Ireland 95. Two Spaniards by birth were convicted, both men, one for petit larceny and the

In ten years 290 persons have been convicted of homicide in the county. In the main the report shows that crime is not increasing as rapidly as the population. This may surprise some doleful prophets of evil. who have attempted to show that lawbreaking is more prevalent than ever before, but it is a condition calculated

What reasonable objection can the Citizens' Union make to the indorsement of its candidate for District Attorney by Tammany Hall or by any other body of voters? The union would make the renomination of Mr. JEROME for the office he now holds the sine qua non of cooperation in the municipal campaign with other bodies. Yet been very few such during recent its officers announce that if Mr. JEROME accepts the Tammany nomination he cannot have theirs. By what method of reasoning, in what school of politics, practical, machine, or reformed, can such a course be justified? If in the judgment of the Citizens' Union Mr. JEROME's continuance in office is desirable in the interests of this mmunity, and Tammany is willing to help keep him in office, why, so much the better. Is it surprising that the Citizens' Union is so small and insignificant an institution in the city of New York?

INTERMARRIAGE. Some Opinions and Questions from a

Woman of Jewish Descent.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Jacob Lazarre on the marriage of a Jewess and a Christian holds up the betrowhal of Miss Pastor to Mr. Stokes, a Christian, the limelight of Jewish prejudice. calls her a "renegade," who has proved herelf devoid of true Jewish feeling

In these days of religious tolerance, of rship of a universal God, of happy marriages between all sorts of races and beliefs. seems preposterous that he should hope be taken seriously by an intelligent people His assertion that Jews of every shade of belief condemn Miss Pastor's step is a homily

ties, or any other county in the district, in belief condemn Miss Pastor's step is a homily on how little the Jews have assiminated the freedom extended to a once oppressed race. That the Jews have, in all climes, retained their racial traits and purity of blood has been due to the oppression of other races. In this enlightened age, and, above ali, in this their promised land of the Bible, where milk and honey flow, where they are permitted to push to the front of every walk of life, living in the palaces of the rich and unmolested in their worship, is it not time that their rabbis seek to infuse a spirit of tolerance, of conciliation different from the spirit shown in the case at issue? That the subject be one of intelligent and thoughtful consideration in the coming conference of American rabbis in July at Cleveland is a vital point in American Judaism. The race spirit they are so bitterly showing is a demarcation of dangerous import to themselves, did they but realize it—a handwriting upon the wall. That the Christian preachers and press have far from shown any such sentiment is yastly to their credit. It is to be hoped the intelligent among the Jews will consent to emerse from the penumbra of their dark history into the light of modern civilization and lested in their worship, is it not time that their rabbis seek to infuse a spirit of tolerance, of conciliation different from the spirit shown in the case at issue? That the subject be one of intelligent and thoughtful consideration in the coming conference of American rabbis in July at Cleveland is a vital point in American Judaism. The race spirit they are so bitterly showing is a demarcation of dangerous import to themselves, did they but realize it—a handwriting upon the wall. That the Christian preachers and press have far from shown any such sentiment is yastly to their credit. It is to be hoped the intelligent among the Jews will consent to emerge from the penumbra of their dark history into the light of modern civilization and tolerance: doing unto others as they would with its bed celebrate within the legal of the free gent observer of more than the exterior of the subject in point is: When does a Jew cease to be a Jew? Is there such a person as a Catholic Jew; having embraced the Catholic religion, is he, notwithstanding, a Jew? Does he cease to be a Jew when he forswears all allegiance to other lands and becomes an American? Did the Apostles, following Christ, cease to be Jews? Were they Christian Jews?

As the descendant of a Jewess—whose son gave the breechloading gun, conical shaped bullet, captridge and incubator to posterity—

as the descendant of a Jewess—whose son gave the breechloading gun, conical shaped bullet, cartridge and incubator to posterity—I take exception to the attitude of the Jewish neople on the subject of intermarriage. The wedded life of my great-grandparents was an exceptionally happy one. I've heard my grandfather say. They raised six sons of remarkable intelligence and one daughter of unusual beauty and loveliness of character. So far as I have been able to observe, there was no outcome of moral or mental defects from the coalescence of Jew and Gentile nod.

My great-grandmother lived.

My great-grandmother lived to an advanced A distinguished German actor who ecently returned from a visit to this year of Gen. Wood's administration have band and children arose and called her blessed, and her memory lingers like a sweet odor with her Christian descendants. M. D. S.

A New Jersey Philosopher's View. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Shall Christians marry Jews and vice versa? You certainly cannot ask us to take the word of a theologian of either class upon this subject. Are they not the

No ask the men who see things as they are, who think for themselves, who take nothing for granted, who in forming a conclusion upon a subject can lay aside all prejudice. In fact, who have no preju-

ices not founded on reason.
It seems to such a one that intermarriage is the ne and only solution which will for all time close the chapter in the history of mankind upon the pages of which are recorded deeds done in the name of religion which will be incomprehensible to the coming and more perfect men and women, and of which the past and present might well be eshamed.

What sound reason has ever been advanced which justifies upholding the barriers that have been rooted in centuries of superstition. Here in this country we give under the same laws, we breathe the same air, we follow the same customs, we live the same life, and we pride coveries upon the the same life, and we pride ourselves upon the thought that there is no North, no East, no South, no West, but all is ours, and so there should be no Christian and there should be no Jew, but a race of men and women with a creed that needs no prejudice to adhere to, and requires no accident of birth to follow a creed which will bring to the habitants of this earth the fullest measure of happiness and the greatest exercise of absolute justice of man to man. The well merited condemnation of the future race will be visited on all those who for selfish ends or from motives spring-ing from Ignoble emotions attempt to prevent the consummation of this our end toward which sters are surely shaping.

The Most Significant Democrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who is the most significant Democrat in the country to-day, with 1908 only three years away? Not the most ominent, the most worthy, the most wealthy the most blatant, the most available, but the most significant? The Democratic party does not know. and does not appear to be able to get at the fact of itself. The man may also have some one or more of the attributes named above and attil be the most significant. In any event, who is he? VOTEB. UNION SQUARE, April 25

No Bars in Japan Except in Foreign Hotels. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: In looking over our Sunday flum'er I find that I am quoted as saying that the Japanese legalize certain forms of vice. The Japanese legalize nothing that they consider vice. There are no giumilis or disorderly houses in Japan for the police to lay a tax on, except such as are conducted in the scaport towns

by foreigners. If there is an illegal place in Japan, you enter it with your shoes on, and it is not Japanese. There are few saloons in Tokio, and they are on the American plan, with round tables, a wooden floo a no visible bar. Indeed, a no visible bar. Indeed, a no visible bar. Indeed, w. H. Shellton. and no visible bar. Indeed, a bar is unknown in

Cause for Thanksgiving. From the London Daily Mail.

The following notice appeared on the notice board of a London chapel a few days ago: "Nex Sunday evening the Rev. — will deliver his fare-well sermon and the choir will sing an anthem of thanksgiving specially composed for the occa-

Street may not take an interest in the religious question. That multitudes do, I have proof before me in the published series of letters on the thesis "Do We Believe?" stated to be a selection out of nine thousand letters on the taubject sent to the London Daily Telegraph, a thoroughly secular paper, in the course of the last three months of ast year. There is not in the whole collection the faintest trace of the Oxford controversy, in which I may say I took no part. Nothing appears but a present, earnest and perfectly openminded desire for truth about the foundations of belief.

The clergy at all events must be anxious to learn whether they are preaching truth | the bill with this provision omitted, and I or falsehood. It is impossible to suppose hat they will forever be content to pander to mere expediency or fashion by teaching lies and enacting mummerics. They are, as a class, men who have turned aside from the pursuit of lucre to dedicate their lives to the service of truth. But even Wall Street may have more interest in religion than it thinks. Dr. Osler is probably right in saying that most men have not thought much about a future state; yet the general impression has had a general effect. This ife is not so satisfactory to all as it is to the prosperous financier. Tell the toiling masses that the present world is all, and you may have, perhaps you are already beginning to have, a pretty lively struggle for the possession of the present world. GOLDWIN SMITH.

UP-STATE POLITICS.

Contest for Fourth District Justiceship Already Under Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: s being heard at this time as to the Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice of the Fourth district, to succeed the Hon. Martin L. Stover of Montgomery county, whose term of office will expire on Dec. 31. While several months must clapse before Justice Stover's term expires, in Saratoga and Schenectady counties the Republicans have already elected their delegates to the judicial convention, which has not yet been called. The delegates elected in the two counties mentioned are Senator Edgar T. Brackett and the Hon. John N. Parker. It has been said that Senator Brackett was a candidate for the justiceship, but he is quoted as making the statement that he is not an aspirant for the office, but that the nomination will probably go to Charles C. Van Kirk of Greenwich. Washington county.

Of course, it is known in these parts that Mr. Van Kirk would like to be nominated, and the Hon. William W. Wemple, of Schenectady county also has an eye on the high and important office.

While Washington and Schenectady counties, or any other county in the district, in fact, would feel highly honored in having

THE NEW YORK CONSCIENCE. Incidents That Lead an Observer to Think It's Calloused.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Saturday afternoon 13,000 citizens of New York, having been put upon their honor not to do so, lied themselves into a ball game. The most significant thing about this affair, to my mind, is that nobody except a man from Texas, seems to be shocked at it

Nobody seemed surprised. It was accepted have seen has made other than a casual and And yet the grinning liars who passed the gate keeper that day fairly represented, according to report, the average standard of New York truthfulness and probity. And nobody but a man from Texas has expressed any disgust at this revolation of what that

Just the other day I rode in a Broadway car with a merchant of standing in this city He is really prominent, stands as a good type of business man and citizen, and he's wealthy. While he was talking, the conductor demanded his fare, and he tendered a half dollar, which the conductor promptly rejected as atrociously and obviously bad. Immediately Mr. Rusiness Man expressed a fervid and opening of the may who had haswed the countries. pinion of the man who had passed the coun-erieit on him. "What do you think of a nan like that?" he walled. "He must have mown it was bad, and he took me for an easy

mark."

He slipped the coin back into his pocket with a sigh. "It's a rotten bad imitation," he said, dolefully. "I'll bet I have a job getting rid of it."

Now, the point I want to make is that I have told that story to a dozen New Yorkers in the last week, and not one of them seemed to think there was anything funny in it. "What did you expect he'd do," asked my barber, "throw it away?"

What's the matter with the New York conscience?

New York, April 24.

NEW YORR, April 24.

The Town of Sublette in Illinois.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your article on the 'Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States' you say that "there was neither affection. poetry nor imagination in giving to a township n Illinois the name of Subjette, simply because the contract for grading that part of the illinois Central Railroad was sublet at that place."

True enough, if such were the origin: but isn't it more likely that the township mentioned was named for some member of a certain Subjetts family which was at least fairly well known in Kentucky and Missouri and from there throughout the West in the first half of the last century? One Sublette married a daughter of Col. William Whitley, an Indian fighter of pioneer Kentucky, for whom Whitley county, Ky., was named. This Sublette had five sons, all with the adventurous, ptoneering instinct. They were miners and trap-pers and bluzed the "Sublette trail," which was traveled by the gold hunters bound for California

1840. The last one died about 1865.
It is only recently that suit was brought in the St. Louis courts to perfect title to certain vervaluable property in St. Louis which was left by one of these brothers. This property was formerly known as the Sublette farm, and is now bounded by King's Highway, old Manchester Road, Sublette avenue and the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks NEW YORK, April 25.

Where the Tailor Has the Better of the Sculpter.

From the Tallor and Cutter The painter or the sculptor feels sausfaction, and his bosom swells with the same pride, when he sees an example from his brush or chisel in an art gallery or in a distinguished collection, but his satisfaction and pride are not equal in duration to those the cutter knows, for the work of the cutter neets him, passes him, poses before him wherever he goes, while that of the artist in pigments or in stone remains in one place and must be visited to

From the Dubuque Times.

Ilda Brimmeyer and Frank Biellie's horse ran away Sunday. They upset in the mud. Miss Brimmeyer lost her gold watch. All the girl's riends feel sorry for her. She is a nice young

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Wall Not to Rob the City of the Right to Use its Atterney-General Holds That It Can Do

Own Water Power. Mayor McClellan sent yesterday this letter of protest to Governor Higgins against the proposal to deprive the city of the right to use for generating electric power the fail of the water supplies it is seeking to acquire:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., regarding that feature of the city's till for additional water supply which would permit of the utilization of the power generated by the fall of water in the proposed system. Since this letter was written I have seen a printed copy of understand that unless you intervene at once it will be adopted in this form. "I realize that in inviting your inter-

vention I am asking you to abandon your expressed opinion, but I trust that on reflection you will see the justice of the course suggested.

any abstract question of the proper function

of a city government. "Nor can it work injury to the owners of property taken for the water system. That property will be paid for liberally, and the electrical energy which may be created will be an incident to the system. The only injury done by the denial of this right would be to the city itself. It has been said that this power would not be free or at reduced rates, for the United available for years; nevertheless, the right States," was to give express sanction to available for years; nevertheless, the right should be conserved as if it were to be available to-morrow.

"The right to utilize this power will be of incalculable benefit to the city, and if ments might relieve themselves of the the city be deprived of it it must be over the protest of the people of New York whose most prudent and conservative citi-

zens earnestly sust an this position.
"The chief importance of the pro-"The chief importance of the provision in the bill at this time is that it will enable a large part of the work to be so planned and constructed as to serve both for supplying water and power without more expense than that required to provide for the water

alone.

"It is discouraging to the local administration to observe that the influences which attempted, without success, to have this provision omitted from the bill as originally along the success." nally drawn should now succeed in having stricken out at the very moment almost of its passage.

"It is not my conception of my duty tha the city or myself should be a suppliant to the Legislature for our plain rights, but this matter is of such far reaching impostance that I ask you to send to the Legislature. before it is too late, an emergency message urging the passage of this bill with the original provision in question retained. Respectfully, "George B. McClellan, Mayor."

DISLIKE NEW STEAMSHIP RULE. Owners Object to New Standard for Fire Hose and Pump Couplings.

Owners of craft of all s rts plying in these waters are anything but pleased with one of the new rules of the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors in relation to fire fighting apparatus. Under it all couplings on hose, pumps and the like must conform to what is known as the United States standard, or eleven threads to the

inch. Practically every boat in the local, Sound and coastwise trade is now fitted out with couplings patterned after the New York Fire Department standard of eight threads to the inch, and the change will involve a large expenditure of money without, the owners say, any corresponding benefit. Even the fireboats telonging to the city will have to conform to the rule and adopt a standard for couplings entirely at variance with the rest of the department, at least as far as the apparatus for their own protection is concerned.

The eight thread coupling was adopted here thirty-five years ago. The principal argument in its favor was that connections could be made more quickly with a coarse coupling. Another point in favor of the eight thread coupling was that it reduced to a minimum the danger of injury to the appearance of the coupling was that it reduced to a minimum the danger of injury to the appearance of the connections. paratus and delay in making connections

arising from crossing the threads.
"It wouldn't be so bad." said a steam-boat company official, "if they had given us a reasonable time in which to comply with the new rules, as in the case of the railroads when they were ordered to equip all their passenger cars with air brakes. However, there seems to be no desire on the part of the steamship people to fight the regulation. It applies to every boat sailing under American register."

NO JOBS IN PANAMA.

Government Warning That Many Americans Are Stranded There Already.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- A new phase of affairs in Panama which is causing considerable embarrassment is the arrival there of many laborers who are unfit for the work of digging on the canal and who are lured to Panama by supposed prospects of work and high wages. There is no place on the Isthmus for these persons and consequently they are stranded. The State Department to-day made the following statement on the subject: "In a telegram received from Minister

Barrett, the Department is informed that American white laborers should not go to the Isthmus for work unless they have been previously engaged by the commis-sion. Mr. Barrett says that steamers from all parts of the United States are ringing many people who expect to find slenty of work and high wages; that there is no suitable employment for them and

pienty of work and that wages, that there is no suitable employment for them and that as a consequence they become stranded in Panama and Colon and call upon the legation and consulate for subsistence and assistance in returning home."

Upon the return of Chairman Shonts and Engineer Wallace of the Isminian Canal Commission, the former from New York and Mr. Wallace from Chicago, contracts will be made for several hundred cars for use on the Panama Railway. Further purchases will be made later.

In every case the contracts will be rush orders and the rolling stock and supplies purchased will be sent to the Isthmus as quickly as possible. It is understood that the work on twenty-four locomotives, contracted for by the commiscion lest week, has already commenced. The contract calls for delivery at Colon by July 1. tract calls for delivery at Colon by July 1.

WANT PAUL JONES'S BODY. Aldermen to Ask Congress to Have It Buried in New York.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday by

the Aldermen urging Congress to consent to the interment of the body of Paul Jones in this city and directing the president of the board to appoint a committee to meet the body on its arrival here and to make arrangements for a fitting reception of the remains. Another resolution thanking Ambassador Porter and the French Government for their efforts in discovering the burial place of Paul Jones was also adopted. burial place of Paul Jones was also adopted. One of the resolutions which was proposed by Alderman Richter referred to the bringing of the body of Paul Jones to his native country. His birthplace was Scotland. Mr. Richter's resolution also described the finding of the body as a "resurrection," but he said that was a typographical error.

German Member of Panama Board WASHINGTON, April25 .- Baron Speek von, Offa Stump on the Stump.

From the Pike County. Ky. Republican.
The candidacy of Offa Stump of Pikeville is hereby announced for the nomination for County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican convention.

Sternburg, the German Ambassador bere, McClesahan, a daughter of James McClesahan, was married here at 5 o'clock this aftermoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopei nent engineer of Germany, was that Government's selection of an expert for the Isthmian canal board of consulting engineers.

Sternburg, the German Ambassador bere, McClesahan, a daughter of James McClesahan, was married here at 5 o'clock this aftermoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopei Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe, son of Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe to the Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe, son of Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe, son of Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe, son of Church to Ralph Langstaff Crowe to the Church to the Churc

Things It Condemns in Others. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The right of the United States Government to accept rebates or other concessions in connection with the shipment of freight has been established by the Attorney-General in an opinion handed to the Secretary of the Interior. Such action on the part of an individual ship per or private corporation or company would te illegal, but the Attorney-General holds that Section 22 of the act to regulate commerce makes a plain exception in favor

of the Federal Government. The case in question was brought out is onnection with the transportation or material to build an irrigation dam in the Southwest. The Comptroller of the Treasury advised Secretary Hitchcock that the proposed acceptance of re ate; or reduced rates from railroads was illegal. The Comptroller also offered the opinion, which Mr. Hitchcock regarded as purely gratuitous and which offended him greatly, "This phase of the case does not involve | that it was highly improper for the Government as a shipper to engage in practises which the Government is condemning in others.

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Therefore the question was referred to Attorney-General Moody, who held that the language of Section 22 of what is known as the Interstate Commerce Act "that nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage or handling of property any arrangement between the United States State or municipal governments and railroad companies by which those governcost of transp rtation. In another part

of his opinion the Attorney-General says: "That in those cases where the fact is that the United States receives the whole of the concession and the contractors none, then neither the spirit nor the letter of the act to regulate commerce . as been violated."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRITICIZED By Judge Foster for Putting So Many Cases

on His Calendar, Judge Foster complained yesterday that the daily calendars prepared for Part I., General Sessions, where pleadings and motions are made, are altogether too heavy. He said that the District Attorney was responsible for unnecessary expenditures for witness and mileage fees. While on an average only two cases could be tried a day, the District Attorney had a dozen or more cases put on the calendar, Judge

Assistant District Attorney Townsend replied that it wasn't the District Attorney's fault, because frequently on pleas the calendar was smashed, which left no work for the Court. Judge Foster answered that the District Attorney should know.

Williams-Edgar.

Miss Julia Lorillard Edgar and Richard H. Williams, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grovenor, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church. The bride was given away by her father, Newbold Edgar, with

away by her father. Newbold Edgar, with whom she entered.

She wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace. Her point lace veil, a family heirloom, was caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Agnes Le Roy Edgar attended as flower maiden, and the Misses Caroline S. Edgar, Isabel L. May of Washington, D. C., Louisine A. Peters, Edith Brevoort Kane, Gertrude Pell and May Sands were bridesmaids. All wore emerald bracelets, the bride's souvenir gifts. They wore Irish lace coats over white chiffon cloth costumes, and on their green lace hats were feathers of the same shade. They carried clusters of ferns.

Ogden Livingston Mills was the best man and W. Earle Dodge, Harry T. Peters, Francis H. Potter, Arthur S. Diray, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., James McVickar, Joseph G. Willis, Kenneth P. Budd and M. Rarshall Robertson were ushers. After the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar gave a reception at their home, 28 East Thirty-ninth str. et

Kirkland Swift. Miss Flizabeth Blaikie Swift and Howard McKesson Kirkland were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Re-formed (burch. The Rev. Dr. Abbott F. Kittredge, the rector, who is the bride's step-father, performed the ceremony. She were a costume of white satin, with two point lace shawls, heirlooms of three generations in the Kirkland family, and a point lace veil, caught with a diamond grown pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of Albany, who attended her as matron of honor, were a white chilfon gown over sik and white lace het with feathers and carried white likes. The bridesmaids, the Misses Louise Parsons, Elizabeth Lane, Helen Hickox of New York and Catherine Hoge of Chicago, were in cream chiffon, with valenciennes lace hats trimmed with flowers, They carried apple blossoms.

Arthur Kirkland assisted his brother as best man, and Hugh Kirkland, Alfred B. Wade, Norman Ditman, thuy Van Amringo, if. A. Phelps and Sartell Prentice were usher a. The bride's stepfather and mother, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, gave a bridal reception at their home, 711 Pank avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland will sall in a few days for Europe. When they return they will live at Pelham Manor. in the Kirkland family, and a point lace veil,

Nelson-Wheeler.

The marriage of Miss Leita Wheeler and Lieut, Charles Preston Nelson, U. S. N., took place yesterday afternoon in the Cellegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

church, Street, Mary L. Wheeler, a sister of Miss. Mary L. Wheeler, a sister of Miss. Stella Wheeler, also a sister Sylvia Barcisy, Allie Snider, Agnes Morgan of this city, Helen Yaughan and Florence Underhill of Orange, N. J., were brideemaids. Licut. E. C. Ellis of Fort Adams, Newport, assisted the bridegroom as best man and Naval Constructor Henry Williams, Paymaster W. B. Eard, Licut. E. Woods, Civil Engineer T. H. Allen, Licut. C. F. Courtney and James. Norris Oliphant of this city were ushers.

and James North Communication and James Aller and Mrs. Thomas Henry Wheeler of 214 West Seventy-second street, the bride's parents, gave a recention after the ceremony. Lieut. Nelson has rented the Wrishington cottage in Ayrault street, Newport, where he and his bride will pass the summer.

Hindley-Robbins

BALTIMORE, April 25 -- Miss Louise Hyde Robbins, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Hyde Robbins, and Augustine Hind-Edward Hyde Robbins, and Augustine Hind-iev of London, England, were married this evening at the Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church. The father of the bride performed the ceremony. Mrs. Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., of New York was matron of honor and John Raideman Robbins of London, brother of the bride, was best man. The brides-maids were the Misses Frances Bell Robbins-Elsie Wolcott Robbins and Nellie L. Robbins and the ushers Messrs. S. Rankin Kanese, Dr. Theodore Foster Riggs, Solon A. Dodds, J. Craig McLanshan, C. Ernest Baker and William E. Hoffman, Jr.

Fairchild-Bell.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Miss Marian Graham Bell, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, was married this Alexander Graham Bell, was married this afternoon to David G. Fairchild of Michigan at Twin Oaks, the suburban home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard. The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, paster of the Church of the Covenant, officiated. The bride had no attendants. Only the relatives and a few personal friends were saked for the ceremony, but several hundred gnests were invited to the reception which followed. The guests were received under a bower in the grounds, and the luncheon was served at small tables on the lawn.

Crowe-McClenahan

PORT CHESTER, April 25 .- Ella Wilson